illness. The law needs to be strengthened, giving the government more power to expel immigrants who fall sick after an initial two year probation period.

In his report for 1907 Clarke argues that by accepting the immigration of "classes which should be avoided," the state is jeopardizing the quality of the entire population. He represents the effect of recent immigration as a crisis of such magnitude that only "those who are conversant with the facts," or in other words doctors like himself, could appreciate it. Comparing admissions to a Toronto and York County population of 400,000, Clarke arrives at a ratio of one insane person for every 1500 people. By virtue of being roughly one third of admissions, Clarke argues that new arrivals should account for approximately one third of the population, or more than 130,000. In fact new arrivals account for only 5,000, making the proportion of insane to normal people 26 times higher for new arrivals than the rest of the population. Clarke grudgingly acknowledges that the "high preponderance" of the foreign born at the Toronto institution might be not be representative of the entire immigrant population, since that institution serves an area in which foreigners are especially concentrated. But to defend himself he invokes the past, in particular the words of his predecessor Dr. Workman, to argue that even when the Toronto Hospital ("Asylum" in Workman's day) served all the Province, and so could be said to be truly representative of the entire population, the foreign-born accounted for a share of the inmates much larger than their share of the rest of the population. Countering the objection that the Toronto Asylum now receives a disproportionate share of immigrants, but also clashing with his tendency in the first part of the essay to depict Canadian immigration as "steady" and to contrast it favourably with immigration in the United States, he argues that "the grievance we have to-day is an old story and Toronto Asylum has always suffered." He notes that in 1854, roughly 84% of the first 1000 admissions were foreign-born, compared to less than half of the general population. He cites Workman, who in the Report for 1854 observes that "the native Canadian, equal to nearly 65 per cent. in the Provincial population, has contributed only about 27 per cent. to the asylum population." Ignoring all of the other factors which might have applied once but not now, he neatly concludes that "Ontario has always been unduly taxed from the maintenance of imported defectives" (6). An expanded version of "The Defective and Insane Immigrant," published in his own Bulletin of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane,[xcvi] is virtually the same as the above till about page 10, where Clarke provides a more detailed statistical argument to support his concern about